

THE WAR.

BRITISH OPERATIONS SUCCESSFULLY CONTINUED.

FRANCO-GERMAN DESTROYER DUEL.

RUSSIANS REPEL TURKISH ATTACKS.

BRITISH REQUISITIONING DUTCH VESSELS.

Franco-Belgian Front
LATEST CABLES.BRITISH FRONT.
FIERCE HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING.

LONDON, May 21st.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The operations between Bullecourt, Fontaine and Le Croisilles were successfully continued during the night.

We captured a support trench last evening after fierce hand-to-hand fighting, and heavily beat off counter-attacks. Our massed artillery is engaging the enemy in the open.

A large number of the enemy dead were found and 150 prisoners were captured. Two German divisions have been engaged in this neighbourhood since yesterday morning.

We successfully raided near Loos, and drove off raiders south-westward of Messines.

FRENCH POSITIONS BOMBARDED.

PARIS, May 22nd.
A communiqué states:—In Champagne the enemy violently bombarded the positions we captured yesterday, in the region south of Moronvillers.

Bombarding aeroplanes during the night of the 19th inst. dropped 2,200 kilos of explosives on the railway stations and bivouacs in the region of Epoye and Betheniville.

The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)
MESOPOTAMIA FRONT.

PETROGRAD, May 20th.
A wireless official report states that the Russians repelled repeated Turkish attacks westward of Ardani, and compelled the Turkish cavalry approaching the height southward of Banah to retire.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)
SUBMARINISM EXASPERATING NEUTRALS.

LONDON, May 21st.
The continued submarine attacks are further embittering Germany's relations with the remaining European neutrals. There is intense indignation in Sweden regarding the sinking of the three large food-ships mentioned in yesterday's cables.

The Government has protested, and the newspapers are demanding stronger measures.

Spain has demanded from Germany an indemnity for the sinking of the *Patricio*, and that Spanish ships shall not be torpedoed without warning in the safe zone. It is also announced that Spain will break off commercial relations pending a reply.

Norway has enquired from Germany regarding the fate of the crews of four torpedoed Norwegian ships.

Germany has callously replied that there is no information.

FRENCH TORPEDO-BOATS ENCOUNTER GERMAN DESTROYERS.

PARIS, May 21st.
A Naval communiqué states:—On the morning of the 30th inst., a patrol of French torpedo-boats encountered a flotilla of German destroyers making towards Dunkirk.

After a short engagement the enemy made for their base at high-speed.

A French torpedo-boat was damaged. The German official version claims that their vessels were not damaged, while the French vessels were repeatedly hit.

General.
LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)
BRITISH REQUISITIONING DUTCH VESSELS.

AMSTERDAM, May 21st.
The newspapers state that Great Britain is requisitioning three Dutch vessels at British ports, besides neutral ships in which there is much British capital invested, on the ground that it is impossible to protect the British interests involved so long as the vessels sail unarmoured under a neutral flag.

PREMIER OF NEWFOUNDLAND
ST. JOHN'S (Newfoundland), May 22nd.
The Right Hon. Sir Edward Patrick Morris, Premier of Newfoundland, has returned from the Imperial Conference. He has announced his intention to confer with the Opposition leader respecting measures to maintain the strength of the Naval Reserve and the Newfoundland Regiment until the end of the war.

THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

LONDON, May 21st.
Mr. Lloyd George, in the House of Commons, stated that the engineers generally had resumed work. Meanwhile there had been meetings at certain places, notably at Leeds and Sheffield, to decide whether they would resume, in view of Saturday's settlement.

A portion of the men at Barrow are still out.

EARLIER CABLES.
BELGIAN RELIEF.
AMERICA ASSUMES ENTIRE RESPONSIBILITY.

LONDON, May 21st.
The National Committee for the Relief of the Belgians announces the suspension of its appeals to the public of the British Empire, the American Government having assumed all financial responsibility for the work of the Relief Commission.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

IRON DISCIPLINE. SPEECHES.

PETROGRAD, May 21st.
M. Kerensky's "Iron Discipline" speeches and other Ministers' utterances are welcomed, as they indicate the suppression of the Anarchists.

At a patriotic demonstration on Sunday, at which the Black Sea delegation were prominent, the Serbian Minister declared that if Russia abandoned the Serbians he would shoot himself.

The mighty cheers from the thousands present repudiated the possibility of Russia backing.

LATEST CABLES.
PREMIER'S STATEMENT ON IRELAND.

LONDON, May 21st.
Mr. Lloyd George, in making his statement on Ireland, said there was nothing common to failure in the attempt at an Irish settlement, namely, that the proposals emanated from the British Government. The Cabinet, therefore, had decided to invite Irishmen themselves to put forward their proposals. Up to the present Great Britain had undertaken all the construction and Ireland all the criticism. Once Irishmen were confronted with the problem they would be able to put forward their proposals. The Government proposed that Ireland should try her own hand at framing an instrument of government. The experiment had succeeded in Canada, Australia, South Africa, and he could not help thinking that what had been accomplished there was achievable in Ireland.

The Premier especially applied the necessity for the Convention being thoroughly representative. It must not be a Convention merely of political parties, though they must all be represented—the followers of Mr. Redmond, Mr. Wm. O'Brien, the Ulster Unionists, the Southern Unionists, and, hope, the Sinn Féiners also—but in addition the Government's view is that the Convention ought to consist of the representatives of the local governing bodies, churches, trades' unions, commercial interests, educational interests, in free representation of Irish life, light and activity in all their leading aspects.

The Government, therefore, proposed to summon immediately, on 1st of the Crown, a Convention of all men in Ireland to submit to the British Government and Parliament a solution for the Government of Ireland within the Empire. The Convention to be representative of all classes and interests in Ireland, including the Sinn Féiners.

It must be really representative of Irish life and activities in their forms. It was suggested that Chairman should be nominated by Crown, and the terms of reference should be those contained in his letter to Redmond. The parties who entered Convention would be pledged to conclusion, but each man would be pledged to his best as an Irishman, a patriot and a man of honour to settle the controversy. If a substantial agreement reached as to the character and of the constitution to be framed, the future Government of Ireland within the Empire, the Imperial Government would accept the responsibility for taking all the necessary steps for legislative effect thereto. He hoped that the Convention should sit at once, and that invitations would be sent shortly.

Mr. Redmond, who had Mr. Lloyd George, said that successive Governments had made unsuccessful attempts to reach agreement, but the present proposal entirely novel. Ireland was being herself to draft a Constitution for herself. He was sure that every Irishman would be glad to participate in the Convention. The latter not only be free, but representative of all sections, County Councils, corporations, trade councils, churches, teaching profession, Irish people the various political parties.

Mr. William O'Brien, while welcoming the proposal, said that the Government that there would be difficulties to overcome in relation to or the selection of Convention. And Mr. Lloyd George explained that the Redmondite O'Brienites, the Ulster Unionists, Southern Unionists, and the Sinn Féiners would all be represented at the Convention. As far as possible the delegates should be chosen by the body which they represented, but where that was impossible and there might be cases it would be desirable to have representatives who might be chosen of the categories mentioned—thus would be taken to secure that elements of Irish opinion were represented.

Sir Edward stated that if the Convention delegates should attend without proposals.

Mr. Devlin, the Convention. He trusted all sections of the country would contribute towards bringing about an agreement.

EARLIER CABLES.
CONFERENCE AT GERMAN HEADQUARTERS.

AMSTERDAM, May 21st.
Count Cernin, accompanied by the Austrian Ambassador to Berlin, concluded a three days' visit to the German Headquarters, where he met Herr Bethmann-Hollweg.

It is believed that peace was discussed.

GENERAL PERSHING'S DIVISION.

WASHINGTON, May 21st.
It is announced that 2,000 Marines will accompany General Pershing's Division, making, with the Engineers, a total of 40,000.

AUSTRALIA'S DUTY.

MELBOURNE, May 21st.
Sir W. Irvine in a speech strongly urged universal military service. Until that step was taken Australia would not have done her duty.

This sentiment was loudly applauded. Sir W. Irvine is an ex-Attorney-General, and was selected by Mr. W. M. Hughes to accompany the latter to England to attend the Imperial War Conference.

EVERY MAN TO TAKE HIS PLACE AT THE FRONT.

PERTH (W.A.), May 21st.
The Recruiting Committee have unanimously resolved that, following upon the people's unmistakable mandate, Mr. Hughes be asked to introduce immediately legislation compelling every eligible man in his proper turn to take his place at the front.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOR SAN PO.")

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

SHANGHAI, May 22nd.
Mr. Hsuehchang has declined to come to Peking to take over the Premiership. The Tsuchis have visited the Premier to ask him not to resign. The Tsuchis have decided again to request the President to dissolve Parliament. If His Excellency should refuse, a second time they will leave Peking and take other steps.

THE HAPPY DAY.

The Bandman Opera Company continue to attract large houses. At the Theatre Royal last evening there was a large audience to witness Seymour Hicks' new musical play in two acts, "The Happy Day." This very tuneful comedy had a long run at Daly's, and the manner in which it was produced last evening by the talented Bandman Company supplied the explanation of this. There is plenty of rich fun interspersed with tuneful music. The company never failed to bring out the features of the piece, with the result that the large "house" was thoroughly entertained. Mr. Seymour Hicks was ideal as the "Prince of Galiana." Mr. Alex. Kellaway was very successful as "Mr. A.D.C." and Mr. Compton Coates as "The Captain," again displayed his mirth-provoking qualities. As the "Princess of Valeria," Miss Marjorie Manners was seen and heard to advantage. She was well supported by the other lady members of the company, and the chorus was especially good. The scenic effects were in keeping with the general excellence of the production, the Palace of the "Princess of Valeria" being a strikingly beautiful scene.

To-night the Company are producing "The Bing Boys are Here." When the history of this war is painfully reconstructed by some patient and learned deliver into the forgotten past—it is to be hoped that one incident will not escape his researches (says *The Globe*). It deserves to go echoing down the corridors of time that to the German army his place would be taken by his rivals who were all Germans. This pleasant conference took place when we had been at war with Germany for nearly three years, and were approaching the most desperate conflict. Not the most, top-heavy imaginings of Lewis Carroll could approach this fact. We make no comment.

GREAT TRAGEDY OF THE RETREAT.

PITEOUS STORIES OF THE KAISER'S VICTIMS.

GERMANS WHO LOATHED THEIR BRUTAL WORK.

(FROM "PHILIP GIBBS," THE DAILY CHRONICLE. SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

In this dispatch I am moved to write again of the old men and women and of the young women and children who have been liberated by our advance.

I am moved because day by day I have been visiting the places that were once their homes and are now the rubbish heaps which lie about that great stretch of country laid waste by the enemy in the wake of his retreat where there is only silence and black ruin; because, also, I have just been among these people, seeing their tears, hearing their pitiful tales, so that I should listen to another story of outrage and misery.

All they told me, and all I have seen, builds up into a great tragedy. These young girls, who went before me, shaken by the terror of their remembrance, these old brave men, who cried like children, spoke with strong, smiling eyes as to fuller way the enormous agony of life behind the German lines now shifted back a little so that these people have escaped.

It is an agony which includes the German soldiers, themselves enslaved, wretched, disillusioned men, under the great doom which has killed so many of their brothers, ordered to do the things many when they have gentle instincts, doing kind things by stealth, afraid of punishment for charity, stricken both by fear and hunger.

"Why do you go?" they were asked by one of the women who have been speaking to me. "Because we hope to escape the new British attacks," they answered. "The English gunfire smashed us to death on a stand that horror, now we cannot stand. They spoke as men who were afraid."

Of their hunger there was no doubt. They begged food of these civilians, who would have starved to death but for the help of the Red Cross. They killed a fawn of meat which otherwise they do not taste.

This, although the German commandant seized all the cattle and foodstuffs of the French inhabitants, and registered all their hens and took the eggs, the hens had laid.

"I was the bailiff of Mrs. de Marquise de Caulcourt," said an elderly man, taking off his peaked cap to show me a coronet on the badge. "When the Germans came they took all the farm-carts, and all the tools, and then they forced us all to work for them. The men at 3 o'clock and the women at 2 o'clock an hour, and prison for any who refused to work."

From the chateau they sent back the tapestries, the pictures and anything which pleased the Commandant or the German. In the last days they burnt the chateau to the ground and all the village and all the orchards.

"It was the same always," said a woman. "There were processions of the linen was the furniture stolen from good houses."

HOW THE CLOUDS LIFTED.
"Fourteen days ago," said an old man who had tears in his eyes as he spoke, "I passed the night in the cemetery of Vraignes. There were 1,015 of us people from neighbouring villages, some in the church and some in the cemetery. They searched us there and took all our money, and some of the women were stripped, and searched."

In the cemetery it was a cold night, and dark, but all around the sky was flaming with the fire of our villages. Suddenly, Bouvincourt, Marteville, Trécon, Monchy, Bernes, Hargourt, and all cried out loud to see their places burning, and all this hell. Terrible explosions came to our ears. There were Vraignes were set on fire and burnt around us, and we were stricken with a great terror."

Next day the English came when the last Germans had left. The English we shouted, and ran forward to meet them. Soon shells began to fall in Vraignes. The enemy was firing upon us and some full of women and children. "Come fled farther."

CANTON NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, May 21st.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION.

At the request of the commercial communities in Canton, the Civil Governor Chui has invited the local gentry and prominent merchants to hold a meeting to discuss the question of razing the city walls and constructing big roads in Canton in order to increase the means of communication.

ARRIVAL OF THE PEKING REPRESENTATIVE.

The Peking Government recently appointed Wong Che Cheong to come to Canton to investigate the political situation. His duties will include the reduction of the military forces and the payment of their wages.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY'S INSPECTORS.

It has come to the notice of the Canton Electric Supply Company that some of the official departments in Canton have been adding lights and fans without first notifying the Company of their intentions. The Company has therefore, requested the local Governors to issue permits to its inspectors to investigate this matter.

ROBBERY AT A GERMAN HOUSE.

The Superintendent of Foreign Affairs has received a letter from the Dutch Consulate stating that the house of the German Headmaster of the Chinese German College at Lai Heung Yuen was robbed on the evening of the 17th instant. The total loss reported is of the value of three hundred dollars. Immediately on receipt of this despatch, the local Governor instructed the police to use their utmost endeavours to arrest the robbers.

CHINA BANK'S RE-OPENING.

The re-opening ceremony of the China Bank in Canton took place on the 20th instant.

EXAMINATION OF PRIVATE SCHOOL TEACHERS.

In order to reform the educational work of the Province, the Civil Governor has despatched examiners to different places to examine teachers of all private schools. The Magistrates of the various districts have received instructions to co-operate with the examiners.

My three sisters were taken away when the Germans left," said a young girl. She spoke her sister's names, Yvonne, Juliette, and Madeleine, and said they were 18 and 22 and 27, and, turning away from me, went very bitterly.

"They are my daughters," said a middle-aged woman. "When they were taken away I went a little mad. My pretty have gone, up from 10 years of age, and to slavery, and for the girls is a great peril. How can they escape?"

How can one write of these things. For the women it was always worst. Many of them had surprising courage, but some were weak and some were bad. The bad vile that it seems incredible.

There was no distinction of class or sex in the forced labour of the harvest fields, and delicate women of good families were compelled to labour on the soil with girls strong and used to this toil. There were many who died of weakness and pneumonia and under-feeding.

THE SUPER-BARBARIANS.

"Are you not afraid of being called barbarians for ever?" asked a woman of a German officer who had not been brutal hardships of the people.

"Madame," he said, very gravely, "We act under the orders of people greater than ourselves, and we are bound to obey, because otherwise we should be shot. But we hate the cruelty of war, and we hate make them pay for the vile things we have had to do."

What strange little dramas, what tragic days! I have heard in these recent past. Here is the tale of another, as he told it to me in the midst of ruin.

He is the Abbé Barthelemy of Maille, near Ham. In the neighbourhood was an enemy, too, a Frenchman, who was once a drunkard and a debauchee, and now, after a long time of having a telephone in his cellar from which he sent messages to Paris about German military secrets.

One night there came a bang at the door of the abbé's study. Five soldiers entered with fixed bayonets, and arrested the old Ham and put into a dark cell with one small iron grating and a plank bed. Here he was interrogated by a German officer who told him of the grave accusation against him.

A SPECIAL PLACE IN HELL.

"Search my cellars," said the Abbé, "if there is a telephone there, shoot me as a spy. If not, set me free after your martial. After four days in the darkness the Abbé was taken away by German soldiers and set down, not at Maille, but at Vienne, ten kilometres or so away, and forbidden to go back to his village or his church."

He went back a few days ago when his house he found that it had been sacked, been burnt. There was nothing left to him.

"Sir," said a sister of charity, "these people whom you see here were brave but the German lines they have lived in constant fear and servitude. The tales they have told us must make the good God weep at the wickedness of His creatures. There will be a special place in hell, perhaps for the Emperor William and his gang of bandits."

She spoke the words as a pious conviction, this little pale woman with bright and kindly eyes, in her nun's dress.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE NEW RUSSIA. MESSAGES FROM LONDON MEETINGS.

In celebration of the Russian Revolution, a public meeting was held at the Queen's Hall. Lord Bryce presided over a crowded gathering, and was supported by Mr. Fisher, President of the Board of Education, Sir A. Mond, First Commissioner of Works, Mr. W. H. Dickinson, M.P., chairman of the London Liberal Federation, and Mr. McKinnon Wood, M.P.

Lord Bryce said we were in face of an extraordinary event which might prove one of the greatest in European history. The struggle of five centuries for constitutional freedom had been crowned in five days—achieved at one stroke after long, secret thought and plans. That would not surprise those who knew the Russian people, who were a kindly people and free from vindictiveness and ferocity, and it was earnestly to be hoped that the absence of bitterness which characterized the Revolution would remain, and that good order and good feeling would be preserved.

Equal rights and equal liberties were a better policy than force. Two States, Germany and Austria, had not learnt the lesson; but Russia saw and appreciated that great truth and proclaimed the fact by unmistakable action. (Cheers.) In spite of what the German Chancellor said, the victory of German and Austrian autocracy would be fatal to Russian democracy. The ruling classes of Germany and Austria knew that very well. Already the trumps note was sounded for freedom in Russia. (Cheers.) The despotism of the military caste in Germany was already trembling and it already saw its own fate in the writing on the wall in Russia, but they would fight as hard as they could to keep the control of the people in their hands. He saw the Russians fighting side by side with the Allies, and the Allies, he hoped, fighting side by side with the armies and fleets of America.

Mr. Fisher, who moved a resolution rejecting in "the liberation of the Russian people" and greeting with sympathy the creation of a Government by the people for the people, said they sent to the Russian Government a message of good will and God speed. They could surmise the magnitude of the difficulties which confronted the new Government of Russia. What had happened was a shining augury for the future of the world; it had brought an heroic people into the sunlight of political liberty. In this Revolution the seed had been sown for a policy which would achieve the welfare and civil liberty of a great, an heroic, and an enduring people.

Sir Alfred Mond, M.P., in seconding the resolution, said they had witnessed the disappearance of a miasma which had long covered over the soul of Russia. He himself belonged to a place which had suffered much at the hands, not of the Russians, but of their Government. He thanked the present Russian Government for giving to the people full citizenship of the country in which the people lived. The German people were victims under the darkness of autocracy, and the Russians, whom the Germans had always looked down upon, had outstripped them in the path of progress. The Russian people were now fighting, not for the autocracy of Petrograd, but for the freedom of the whole Slav race. (Cheers.)

The resolution was carried with enthusiasm, and was telegraphed to the Russian Prime Minister.

PRINCE KROPOTKIN'S MESSAGE.
At a similar meeting at Kingsway Hall, arranged by several Russian social and political organizations, was presided over by Mr. Zundervitch, a revolutionary, who has lived in this country for the past 20 years.

Prince Kropotkin, absent owing to illness, sent a message, in which he said that he would have liked to be with the old Russian comrades who had worked so long about the present glorious day in their country and meet them—Russian refugees and had supported the Russian liberation movement with their steady and faithful sympathies. From the outset of the war it was evident that it was the duty of Russians to oppose with all their force the Austro-German invaders of Belgium, France, Serbia, and Russia. (Cheers.) In that they were at one with the Russian nation, who understood that Germans and the Austrians came only to impose economic slavery upon the conquered populations and to use them for further conquests. The whole nation joined in the defence of the country, and from the outset they knew that that would bring the nation into an open, decisive conflict with autocracy.

"Many English friends," the message continued, "are astounded by the unanimity with which the Revolution was accomplished. The reason of it was that for the last two and a half years the Army felt that it had its best, true friends in the nation at large, which supported the Army in thousands of ways in the year, while the Government proved at every step its incapacity, and, still worse, its treacherous pro-Germanism. In such conditions people and Army stood together. You are astonished at the rapid success of the Revolution because you have not been told by your Press of the touching sympathies which the Armies found from even the poorest peasants; nor of the material support they found in the immense creative work of the intellectual elements of the municipalities, the local self-government, and the great unknown mass of educated Russians.

"You ask how it is that the Cossacks, who were so brutally treating the popular movements in 1905, now joined the people. If any one of you had stood in the dust of a coming winter day, on the platform of a railway station, with the brigades of students awaiting a train with wounded soldiers, to carry the wounded to the hospitals on their stretchers; if you had seen how those same women whom the Cossacks charged in the streets in 1905, and who now gave their sisterly care to those same Cossacks, when they were wounded, you would have understood how our educated youth won the Army. You would have understood why the Army hated 'the German woman' and her husband, and found also that it was his time to get rid of these secular supporters of German imperialism.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GERMAN BARBARISM. FRENCH SENATE'S INDICTMENT. "FULL REPARATION."

The meeting of the French Senate on March 31st was devoted to hearing a report from M. Henry Chéron, who, with nine other Senators, was dispatched by the Commission on War Ravages on a tour of inspection to the recently liberated regions. In giving the results of their investigations M. Chéron, with burning indignation, denounced the crimes committed by the Germans, as follows:—

Germany was a signatory to the Hague Convention which laid upon a military authority occupying enemy territory respect for certain obligations guaranteeing persons and property against every abuse. The principle of these obligations was that war must be waged solely between armies. The Germans have treated the Hague Convention as a mere "scrap of paper." We should have to go back to the remotest ages in history to find acts of savagery and devastation recalling, in even a small degree, those we have met with in the region abandoned by our enemy. Everywhere in the towns and half a hundred villages which we visited is a scene of systematic pillage and destruction. Acts of veritable barbarism have been done without the slightest excuse of military necessity. We desire to denounce and brand before the world the accursed race which has attempted to force its Kultur on us.

After a recital of the terrible crimes of the Germans, the speaker concluded, amid enthusiastic applause,

"No one could dream of making peace with such criminals. Any parleying would be treason. The whole world is rising to-day against barbarism. Knowing what our brothers in the invaded regions have suffered, we have no longer the right to complain of the petty difficulties at home resulting from the State of war. Hatred against Germany is now the most sacred of duties. We shall fight to the very end—that is to say, until we have been able to found on the ruins of German imperialism and militarism the inalienable rights of human freedom and conscience."

M. Viviani spoke in the name of the Government—as M. Ribot had been detained in the Chamber—and expressed entire concurrence with M. Chéron's indictment. He said:—These acts of murder and rapine and pillage are not merely an outrage on international law and honour. They constitute crimes dealt with in the penal code of all civilized countries. In order to prepare the verdict of history these crimes must be placed on record adequately and accurately. I shall fight until victory is gained, for it is on it alone that civilization depends. We shall obtain reparation by the military force of France and her Allies.

The Senate then voted the following resolution:—The Senate denounces to the civilized world the criminal acts committed by the Germans in the regions of France occupied by them; crimes against private property and public buildings, honour, liberty, life; crimes perpetrated without the slightest excuse of military necessity and in systematic contempt for the international Convention of October, 1907, ratified by representatives of the German Empire. It holds up to universal execration the authors of these misdeeds, for which justice demands punishment; it salutes reverently the victims, to whom the nation gives a solemn pledge and promise that they shall obtain full reparation from the enemy; it affirms, even more solemnly than before, the determination of France, supported by her splendid soldiers, and hand in hand with her Allies, to pursue the struggle forced upon her to the final crushing of German imperialism and militarism, which have to answer for all the misery, ruin, and mourning heaped upon the world.

FAREWELLS TO THE SOMME.

The German correspondents at the front are now writing what they call "farewells to the Somme," which they combine with shameless descriptions of the German work of devastation and plunder. Thus Herr Georg Querl reports to the *Berliner Tageblatt*:—

From the middle of March it looked like the house-moving of humble people—mattresses and chairs, and perhaps a sewing machine, or a hen coop. And then there was a fine quantity of doors and windows, and everything else which seemed worth carrying away from the houses, which a few hours later were to disappear in flames. And they carried away trunks of trees—good, solid, healthy wood.

What a desert! A melancholy desert stretching for miles. They sawed and hacked, the trees collapsed, and the bushes fell, and so it went on for days, until everything had been razed to the ground. No cover was to be left anywhere. The enemy is to go thirsty, and to look in vain for wells. Nowhere will he find four walls within which he might establish himself. Everything is thrown down and burnt out, the villages are heaps of rubbish, and the church towers and the churches with them, lie across the roads. Heat, smoke, and smell! The explosions are still doing their last work. Herr Querl enlarges upon the achievements of the German sappers as if they had just won a battle, and glows over the expected reaction in France:—

"Let them see it. Let them see it over there! This naked terrible war should be reflected in all the shop windows of the Boulevards. We have put distance between us and the enemy. It is a desert full of wretchedness."

"The main point for Russia—just as it is for England, France, and Belgium—is to drive the German invaders from the territories they have occupied. We mean to retain our conquests, and surely the people of Russia will consolidate them by further devoting the constructive creative work it has been doing for the last two years—thus preparing the way for the socialization of the country's natural riches, its production, and its exchange. (Cheers.)

GERMAN SOCIALISTS' SHAM REVOLT.

REFORMS POSTPONED BY
CHANCELLOR.

Both Socialist parties in the Reichstag have voted against the third reading of the Emergency Budget, but the revolt is a sham. The whole debate was artificial and pre-arranged, and evidently like the most important section of the Chancellor's speech, intended to influence the Russian Peace Socialists.

It is noteworthy that, while both Chancellor and Socialists set out to encourage the Russian Socialists in their mistaken peace efforts, the manifesto by the Russian Socialists to German workmen as expressed by the German Censorship.

Berlin, March 29th.—The German Chancellor, Herr von Bethmann Hollweg, in a speech in the Reichstag, referring to Germany's attitude towards recent events in Russia, recalled the time-honoured friendship which had existed between the two countries, but stated that this friendship ended with the death of Tsar Alexander II. The Emperor Nicholas had drifted more and more into the *Zemir* way and into Pan-Slavistic currents and had finally become a partisan of a war party, which was omnipotent for the Russian autocratic régime. In the fateful days of July, 1914, he declined to listen to the appeals made by the German Emperor. One of the legendary reports disseminated with special preference by our enemies is that it was the German Government which assisted the autocratic policy in Russia against all the impulses of liberty.

Even as distant as one ago I declared here in the Reichstag that this asseveration was directly contrary to facts.

When Russia, in 1905, had reduced to dire stress by the Japanese, and the ensuing revolution, then it is the German Emperor who, on account of personal friendly relations, urgently pressed the Tsar to oppose no longer justified wishes of his nation for reform.

Tsar Nicholas preferred to read, if Russia's attention had been concentrated upon reconstruction of internal policy, there would not have been room for the restless policy of action which finally led to this war and which led to such hatred of the old régime that it is now found hard to do justice to the natural feeling of humanity for the downfallen House of Rule.

Nobody can tell what things will take, but our attitude towards Russian events is clearly outlined. It shall continue to follow the principle of never meddling with the internal problems of other countries. It is maliciously reported that Germany desires the abolishing of the hardy wisdom of the Russian nation, and that the German Emperor would like to abolish a state of freedom over empires. All these reports are merely and slander.

As to the manner in which the Russian nation wishes to recon its internal affairs, that is purely business of the Russians themselves, we shall not meddle with it. The thing we hope is that conditions will open in Russia such as will make her own firm bulwark of peace. *Adly per Wire-less Press.*

The Chancellor's speech to Russia (*Reuter states*) concludes as follows:—If the new arrangement contributes to facilitate the rapprochement of both peoples who depend on neighbourliness we great it very much. (Cheers.) We have suffered and protected the old Russia, which on Austria's murderous attack of Hungary, which in December, 1916, was the first of our enemies which we refused our offer. The Russian people, who did not will this war, can without anxiety regarding any interference from us, we desire nothing else—duly to live with it again in great cheer, in peace on a basis of peace for all parties.

Turning to internal politics, the Chancellor said:—At the beginning of the war we were all, without exception, of the opinion that it were best those questions of internal politics must be the sequel of our vicinities to times of peace. With prolongation of the war some parties regarding some internal Polish policy were anything till peace time, but as the Lower Chamber declared in the principle of the franchise, it would not be to the necessity of the hour to concentrate all our strength in the enemy.

The price for this war is waged is much too high to allow us to be carried away by it. I must subordinate every aim of bringing the war to a conclusion. It is no sign of cowardice if I cannot be convinced, at a moment I feel that it would not be in the interests of our country to let this reform at once. Therefore I look back until I have reached that point.

Amsterdam, 31st.—There were stormy scenes foreshadowed yesterday, when Socialists forebore and demanded that the Government should have larger powers in a foreign policy.

Herr Le (Minority Socialist) said:—"A Republic as a coming in Germany. (Uproar.)" The German people shows, indeed, a warning to avoid such expressions as must have a right to a vote of confidence. The Chancellor dismissed when the Reichstag.

The New Atlas and Commercial Gazetteer of China

The Key to Knowledge of Commercial China

THAT *The New Atlas and Commercial Gazetteer of China* will be accorded the wide reception it undoubtedly deserves throughout the expanse of China there can be no doubt. The number of inquiries for copies of the Prospectus already far exceeds what we had anticipated, and the names of a very satisfactory number of subscribers to the complete work have been enrolled at the Advance Subscription List rate.

But the work is not alone a book for local distribution—it is such a unique publication in every sense of the word that the demand must be world-wide. It is destined to rank as the most important reference book on China ever published. It is a colossal undertaking, dealing in a comprehensive manner with an immense subject, and as such it inevitably must be welcomed by a large number of subscribers who will take pride in the ownership of this key to geographic and economic knowledge of China's present position in the commercial world of to-day.

SECTION I

The Maps

There are 18 Provinces in China Proper, and 4 Outer Territories. This territory comprises about 4,250,000 square miles. To map this immense area has been a colossal undertaking; it would have been had the work been done in one language, but all the maps in the Atlas are in two languages—English and Chinese—the official romanisation having been followed throughout.

The maps, moreover, are uniform. They tell everything known geographically about China and the Outer Territories. They are the most complete maps and the most accurate maps there are to-day of this great field called China. They are all from special copper engravings that have taken years to prepare, and on the whole form one of the most progressive accomplishments of modern times in the Republic.

The scale is between 20 and 30 miles to the inch. They are lithographed in harmonious colouring, with all the special features worked up in a way that will make it possible to follow as a fascinating study the whole geographic and economic field of China.

The maps are accurate, and accuracy is the very life of a map. Each province has a separate chart allotted to it, which also shows the surrounding territory. Rivers, trade-routes, roads, insignificant villages and hamlets, are as easily traceable as the more important characteristics. Besides, there is a great deal of detail which shows all the cities, telegraph stations, elevations, creeks, lighthouses, boundaries—everything one would expect to find in modern maps.

There is a complete record of the new place-names, recently changed by Presidential Mandate. How many of those who read this know, for example, that the correct official name for Nanking to-day is not Nanking at all? In strictly official documents "Nanking" is called "Kiangninghsien," Soochow is "Wuhsien," Ningpo is "Kingsien," and so on.

These maps are *Standard Maps*. They represent the first serious attempt to compile maps in English and Chinese, and as a complete set of modern maps of this country they are unique.

Have you ever before seen maps in two languages?

This Announcement is issued by the NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, Shanghai.

SECTION II

The Map-Index

The writer of this announcement, having seen all the work in progress, feels utterly unable to give a correct impression of the wideness of its scope of the book. He was looking over the compiled records the other day and was amazed. The tediousness, the painstaking research, the wide knowledge of China and the language, and the infinite amount of detail made him feel respect for the profession of cartographer.

To make an index of anything is a tedious undertaking. To make a complete Index of 22 geographical maps, all two languages, with no ordered or systematic official information at hand to help, and with what little unofficial information there was so diversified in character, and fit and unreliable at that, has been a gigantic undertaking for *The Far Eastern Geographical Establishment*.

Over 18,000 places are mapped and indexed. This means, at least, five checkings for each name on each occasion through each different process that the drawings, engravings and lithographed sheets had to pass before they could be called maps. First, the name is in English; then the Chinese characters; then Province in the English and Chinese; and then the accurate latitude and longitude. The usefulness of this index for hundreds of purposes will occur immediately to the commercial man, teacher, or student.

About the romanization.—The correct official spelling for Wuchang is W-U-C-H-A-N-G. There are many other ways to spell it, according to individual ideas of phonetics. There are "Woo-chang," "U-tsang," "Wu-tchang," "Wu-chsang," and several more. And this applies to every place in China. The value of this first organized attempt at getting at uniformity in place-names is greater than appears on the surface.

The Maps and the Index form a valuable part of *The New Atlas and Commercial Gazetteer of China*, but they only begin to touch the fringe of the usefulness of the book, as will be shown in successive announcements.

Use this TO-DAY

Free Prospectus

Date.....
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,
17, THE BUND, SHANGHAI.
Please send, without obligation on my part, a Descriptive Prospectus of *The New Atlas and Commercial Gazetteer of China*, with one of the 24 full-page graphs, showing actual paper and colour used, and a specimen map.
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H.K. P. 23/6.

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TIENTSIN	"KWEILIN"	On 27th May, 11 A.M.
TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 29th May, Noon
AMITA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 31st May, Noon
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S.S.

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Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
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NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA VIA NIKKO MARU (FRIDAY, 26th May, at 11 A.M.).
Capt. Noma. 9,000 tons. June, at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA VIA KASHIMA MARU (THURSDAY, 24th May, at 11 A.M.).
Capt. Noma. 11,000 tons. May, at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA VIA MISHIMA MARU (TUESDAY, 22nd May, at 11 A.M.).
Capt. Noma. 10,000 tons. June, at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE VIA ASAHI MARU (TUESDAY, 22nd May, at 11 A.M.).
Capt. Noma. 8,000 tons. June, at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE VIA PENANG MARU (SUNDAY, 27th May, at 11 A.M.).
Capt. Noma. 10,000 tons. May, at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE VIA TOTOMI MARU (THURSDAY, 24th May, at 11 A.M.).
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SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE VIA RANGOON MARU (SATURDAY, 26th May, at 11 A.M.).
Capt. Noma. 8,000 tons. June, at 11 A.M.

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SHINTO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	FRI, 23rd June
PERSEA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	TUES, 3rd July
KORBA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	TUES, 17th July
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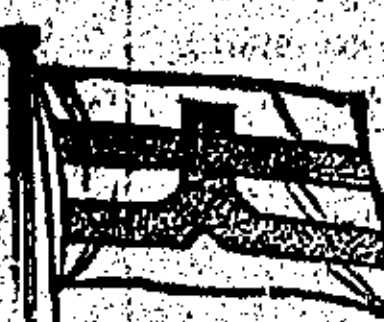
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